#### A NATION'S TRIBUTE TO A NATION'S HERO.

Continued From First Page

frequently to turn their backs to the soldiers to avoid being blinded by the dust.

The Pennsylvania troops headed the third division, and were greeted with hearty applause as they rounded the turn and began the ascent to the reviewing stand. Governor Hastings was at the head of the Quaker troops, and Commander Thomas J. Stewart. Governor Hastings was not in uniform, but wore a frock coat and a high hat. The occupants of the stand rose en masso to greet the popular governor. The First brigade of Pennsylvania was composed of the First, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nincteenth regiments and the governor's troops. The Keystone state troops fully lived up to their nepulation as marchers, and were greatly admited.

mired.

New Jersey's soldiers followed the Pennsylvanians. They were headed by Governor Griggs and General William I. Striker, of the governor's staff.

During the intermission between the Pennsylvanians and the Jerseymen, the immense crowd in the municipal stand, opposite the reviewing party, sang national beauty.

gite the reviewing party, sang national hymns.

The troops from New Jersey were the Third, Sixth and Seventh regiments, Gatling gun Company E and Second troop cavalry. In soldier-like appearance and marching order, they were not surpassed by the men who had preceded them.

Following the Jerseyltes came the troops from Connecticut. Ahead of them, in a carriage, rode Governor Lorin A. Cooke.

Next came the Massachusetts militia, headed by Governor Roger Wolcott and staff, Most notable of all was the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, commanded by Colonel Henry Walker.

Maryland's famous regiment, the Fifth, of Baitimore, came in the wake of the Massachusetts forces. Their band played "My Maryland," and the crowd cheered to the echo. e militiamen from New Hampshire Continental uniforms and marched

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

with precision to the accompaniment of a quickstep by the band.
Following came the Virginia soldiery, General Charles J. Anderson commanding. The brigade comprised the Provisional regiment, the Fourth battalion, better known as the Richmond Blues. Company A, Third battalion, First and Second battalions infantry. The famous Richmond Blues made a great showing. Two companies of colored troops also made a good appearance in the Virginia lines.
The Grant party left the stand soon after the Virginia soldiers had passed. They were driven away in four carriages.
Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island, followed with his staff.
Governor Josiah Grout led the Vermont

Governor Josiah Grout led the Vermont Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, and staff, were next in line.

The president's state was represented by

The president's state was represented by the Toledo cadets. Provisional brigade first: Provisional regiment, second: Provisional regiment, and the Light Artillery batteries. The Ohio troops saluted the president, who smiled and lifted his hat. Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, who, with his staff, all mounted on black horses, alone represented Illinois, was kept dusy doffing his silk hat to the crowd.

The District of Columbia sent a fine looking lot of young men in zotawe and cadet ing lot of young men in zouave and cadet uniforms to represent the military prowess of the national capital.

ing lot of young men in zonave and cadet uniforms to represent the military prowess of the national capital.

There was one company in green uniform, and it was very properly named the Emmet Guards. They came in for a lot of cheering, and they deserved it, because they showed the president lots of tricks in military maneuvering as they stepped past the reviewing stand.

There was a long break in the line after the Washington cadets passed, and during the wait President McKinley and the other members of his party left the stand to go on board the Dolphin, from which to review the naval parade.

The president was escorted to a carriage waiting which conveyed him to Thirtieth street, from which point he was conveyed to the flarship.

Mayor Strong and Vice President Hobart stayed on the platform after the president had departed.

The fourth division was made up of three brigades, composed of cadets from the various military schools in and around New York. Then followed the veteran grand division, under command of General O. O. Howard and staff, composed entirely of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this order: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and independent veteran organizations from various states in the country.

As each veteran passed the tomb, he showed a touching tribute to the memory of General Grant by removing his hat and walking past it with bared head.

According to careful estimates made some time after the parade had started for review, there were between 58,000 and 60,000 men in line. Of this aggregate, United States regular land and naval forces numbered 4,000, national guard of New York,



GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

NAVAL PARADE ON THE HUDSON.

Warships and Merchant Marine Reviewed by the President on

war and merchant, had been early gally decorated, and the big ships made a magnificent showing in their gala attire, with rainbows of bunting from bow to stern.

The signal dress ship was the first maneuver of the day, and the mimble tars were upon every yard and too of the rigging in a trice. All the available flags and bunting aboard the warships seemed to have been hauled out of lockers for the occasion. Strings of flags were run from the stern up to the mats and down again to the how. The United States ensign flew at the stern of all our warships, and at the fore of all the foreign vessels.

The American warship beaded the line, which was made up with the flagship New York at the bead. Behind the New York and in the order named lay the Indiana,

Columbia, Maine, Texas, Raleigh, Amphitrite and Terror. Of the foreign warships, her majesty's steamship Talbot was given the position of honor, her commander, Captain E. H. Gamble, being the seaior officer. The other foreign warships in the line were the French corvette Fulton; H. S. M. S. Infanta Isabelia, H. S. M. S. Maria Teresa and the Italian cruiser Dogall, Commander Rigetti, which arrived last night.

Opposite the line of warships were the revenue, marine and lighthouse tenders, eleven of the latter and five of the former. The dispatch boat Dolphin lay off above the warships, decked profusely in buntius. She was to carry the president later, when he reviewed the naval parade.

An interesting feature was the parade of the merchant marine, which was divided into four division was

the merchant marine, which was divided into four divisions. The first division was

into four divisions. The first division was composed principally of tugs and lighters belonging to the New York Central and Erie railroads. The second and third di-visions were made up of tugs and steam lighters with a couple of big ocean tugs in the lead. The fourth division consisted of

sidewheel steamboats, ferryboats and tugs.
Each division was divided into two squadrons, and there were about 156 boats in line. All the vessels were covered with bunting flapping out stiff as boards in the

risk wind and presented a pretty and an-

mated picture.

The hour set for them to start up the

North river was 2 o'clock, but as early as noon they began to assemble at the rendezvous.
The black, wicked-looking torpedoboat,

rival of the president.
The New York was the first vessel passed

by the Dolphin, and President McKinley doffed his silk hat and bowed as the first

gun of her salute boomed across the wa ters. Next came the Indiana, and the

ters. Next came the Indiana, and then the guns of the British cruiser Talbot wel-comed the president. The Texas was the next to greet him and the two Spanish ships, the Maria Teresa and the Infanta Isabella, the French corvette Fulton, the

Isabella, the French corvette Fulton, the Italian cruiser Dogali, and the Raieigh, Columbia, Amphitrite and Terror, of the White squadron, saluted in quick succession as the Dolphin steamed by.

The rails were manned by the gallant tars of the various ships and a French bugle call from the Fulton was added to its salute of the chief executive.

Salutes were fired after the warships had been left behind by the revenue cutters Dexter, Woodbury, Dallas, Hamilton and Windom, and silence ensued when the lighthouse tenders, of which there were

lighthouse tenders, of which there were eleven, were reached.

The tug Ramapo was filled by soldiers

The tug Ramapo was filled by soldiers from Ohio, who, with their band, steamed

from Ohio, who, with their band, steamed up the river and, stiling by the Dolphin, cheered for the president again and again. Mr. McKinley seemed highly pleased and walked to the side of the Dolphin nearest the Ramapo. He took his hat off and re-mained uncovered until the Ramapo had

gone astern. A steamer containing the members of the Pennsylvania legislature

next attracted the president's attention and he cordially saluted them as they

waved their hats from the tug.

The Dolphin came to anchor opposite
West Fifty-second street, having been preceded down the river by the torped boat
Porter. The president stepped into the
launch and as she steamed away for the
Fifty-second street pier, the Dolphin's gun
boomed a farewell salute and her sailors
and marines manned the rails.

and marines manned the rails.

As early as 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd began to congregate in front of the Windsor hotel, in anticipation of the return of the president and his escort. More than

of the president and his escort. More than an hour elapsed when the waiters were re-warded with a glimpse of the president's military escort, squadron A, under com-mand of Major Rowe, clattering down the

mand of Major Rowe, clattering down the avenue.

The troops drew up in front of the main entrance of the hotel, in Fifth avenue. The order to present sabers was given and horses and men appeared as motionless as statues while the president's carriage drew up in front of the docr.

A cheer greeted the president as the carriage came to a stop. In the rear seat were the president and General Horace Porter and opposite them were General Daniel Butterfield and Governor Black. As the party alighted from the carriage, re-

Porter and opposite them were contral Daniel Butterfield and Governor Black. As the party alighted from the carriage, renewed cheers greeted the president, and the persons in the corridors and at the entrance to the hotel removed their hats. The president removed his hat and passed into the hotel, smilling pleasently to the right and left. He retired at once to his apartments with his brother, Atner McKinley. A unique feature of the naval parade was the appearance of the steamer Sam Sloan, decorated with Cuban flags, as she passed up and down North river. She had been chartered by some of the prominent nembers of the Cuban colony, and carried as guests President Tomas Estrada Palma and the officers of the Cuban legation.

guests President Tomas Estrada Palma and the officers of the Cuban legation.

Every flagstaff was hung with the colors of Cuba libre. As the Sloan steamed up the river the band played the national air of each country while passing its representative or visiting warship. When the Sloan reached the Spanish men-of-war, Infanta Isabella and Maria Teresa, the band struck up the Cuban national war song, while the passengers cried "Cuba libre!" The officers of the Spanish vessels maintained a dignified silence.

LAST EVENT OF THE DAY. Recention to the President and Vice

President at the Union Lengue Club. New York, April 27.—The reception to the president and vice president at the Union League Club this evening was a fitting almination of the day's events. Prepara tions for the event had been made in the

most lavish and extensive manner and the exterior and interior of the commodious club house presented a brilliant scene.

The president arrived at 9 o'clock. He was preceded by Vice President Hobart and the members of the cabinet. The president was escorted by General Horace

Supper for the president and his party

super for the president and his party was served at a late hour in the alcove. The other invited guests partook of a sumptuous supper in the main dining room while the members repaired to the smaller rooms on the third and fourth floors.

Costly souvenirs of the occasion, containing pictures of the guests of honor, were distributed.

REUNION OF CLASSMATES.

The Five Survivors of General Grant's

Class at West Point Dine

Together.

New York. April 27.—One of the most pleasing incidents of the great gathering in this city was a small dinner party given by General James Grant Wilson at his

home on East Seventy-fourth street. Be-sides being a reunion of the surviving

sides being a reunion of the surviving classmates of General Grant, the occasion was notable for the presence of both Union and Confederate leaders in the great struggle of thirty odd years ago.

General Wilson had for guests General Christopher C. August. General Joseph Reynolds, General William B. Franklin,

waved their hats from the tug. The Dolphin came to ancho

Cablegram From Sir Henry Irving. New York, April 27.—The Union League Club has received the following cablegram from Sir Henry Irving: "Love and greet-ing. All honor to the memory of the

A Dinner for Mrs. McKinley. New York, April 27.—A dinner in honor of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the president, was given to-night by Mrs. Abner McKinley in the grand banquet hall at the Windsor hotel. Covers were laid for thirty guests. The black, wicked-looking torpedoboat, Porter, sharply outlined against the white hulls of the United States squadron, rushed in and out of the naval lines, carrying orders, while the big patrol of the harbor police, with four steam launches as assistants, each newly painted for the occasion, scurried hither and thither on errands to the commanders of the merchant marine divisions.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

A Solid Pile of White Granite, 150 Feet in Height, in Riverside Park.

New York, April 27.-One hundred feet above mean high water of the Hudson river, the Grant monument stands, a solid pile of white granite 150 feet in height. The first seventy-two feet of this height is a cube of the Grecian Doric order, which measures ninety feet on all sides.

The entrance, on the southern side, is enclosed by a portico made up of a row of recessed columns. Above and behind the portico rises an almost blank wall, which



NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS

ble.

Fassing up the great steps which extend three-quarters of the way across the front of the structure, one comes airst to the doors of the temb, filling a space 16 feet \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ inches in height and \$9\$ feet in width. Of bone-dried ash, covered thickly with a composition of copper and the tress doors weigh three and one-half tons. In each door are three pan-ils, crammented with 148 bronze rosettes, the twenty-four on the larger central panel being each twice the size of a man's dist, and all riveted to the doors with heavy bolts.

Beyond the doors, after a clear space of thirty-eight feet, is a twenty-five feet opening directly over the crypt beneath. The interior of the monument is cross shaped and the four corner arches are fifty feet above the floor. On these arches rests an open gallery with an inner diameter of forty feet, which is approached by two circular corner stairways, each with sixty-nine steps. Above the gallery extends the paneled dome, fifteen feet above the floor, and below through the opening can be seen the lower floor, and still lower the crypt with the varcopaagus. The pendentives formed between the circular dome and the arches are decorated in high relief sculpture, emblematic of the military and civic life of General Grant. The windows are twelve in number, three in each side of the cross shaped interior. military and civic life of General Grant. The windows are twelve in number, three in each side of the cross shaped interior. The crypt is reached by side stafrways which lead directly into the passage encircling the space in which rests the sarcophagus. This passage is shut in by square columns which support the paneled marble celling.

The sarcophagus rests in the center of the crypt, 140 feet below the dome. Of all the perplexing questions which arose in connection with the new tomb, the greatest was that of obtaining suitable material for the sarcophagus. The proper quality was found, after long search, in the quarries of Montello, Wis., a porphyry of fine was found, after long search, in the quarries of Montello, Wis., a porphyry of fine texture, brilliantly reddish in color. Cut from the solid rock, it is highly polished, reflecting the near-by surfaces as it rests in the crypt. The great block is 10 feet 4 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 8 inches high and weighs five tons. In this immense block a space was hollowed out, into which the coffined remains of General Grant were lowered. Then the out, into which the collinea remains of General Grant were lowered. Then the capstone was set, and the sarcophagus again became as a solid block. It is plain, save for the simple engraved inscription at the head of the capstone, "Ulysses S. The pedestal on which the sarcophagus rests is a square of 10 feet 10 inches. sections, above which is a five inch in



COLONEL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

dented course. Still above this are two

HOW GRANT FUND WAS RAISED. New Yorkers Had Small Success Until

New York, April 27.-It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of General Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums ranging from 1 cent to \$5,000. In all, \$559,000 was secured.

# Keep

Easy to say, but how shall I do it?
In the only common sense way-keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be Spring properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla

builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood

Purifier. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

ment. On the day following the Grant monument committee was permanently organized, with ex-President Chester A. Arthur as chairman. The iirst appeal to the public was signed by Mr. Arthur, as chairman, and by William R. Grace and Hamilton Fish, as vice chairmen, and within a week subscriptions of money were pouring in so fast that there was serious belief that little difficulty would be found in collecting \$2,000,000. In February, 1886, when the Grant Monument Association was organized under an act of the legislature, \$114,000 had already been raised.

Scarcely a week after this date, however, ex-President Arthur was forced to resign as president of the association because of the illness which shortly after proved fatal, Sidney Dillon was then elected president and was succeeded by Cornelius Vanderbilt in the early part of 1887. In February, 1888, William R. Grace, ex-mayor, became president.

When subscriptions began to move slow-

dent. When subscriptions began to move slow-When subscriptions began to move slow-ly many plans were followed out for the collection of money. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city worked with untiring energy from the start, and subscription boxes were placed in all of the post quarters. Collectors repre-senting various enterprising periodicals so-licited funds in every quarter, and the newspapers of the city kept the urgency of raising money quickly ever before the people, publishing from day to day the names of subscribers and amounts sub-scribed.

names of subscribers and amounts subscribed.

Within the year following the creation of the Grant Monument Association prominent architects were requested to submit designs for a monumental tomb, but because of the general desire to obtain a design which should at once be a work of art, picturesque to the popular eye and durable enough to last through the ages, great caution was taken and ideas and plans were criticised from every standpoint. It was not until September, 1890, that the plans of J. H. Duncan, of New York, were accepted by the association, and on the anniversary of General Grant's birthday, in 1891, ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonles, or teneral Grant's birthday, in 1891, ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonies, for the construction of a tomb, to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

By January, 1892, with the work of construction under way, the fund had languished. Despite all effort the fund had for some and provided stationary of r several months remained stationary at 5,000. From other states, where there had been strong opposition to the burial of General Grant in New York, profests came that the city had not fulfilled its promises to erect a suitable tomb. A growing senti-ment that the remains should have been deposited in the National cemetery result-ed in the introduction of a bill in congress by which the removal was to have been ed in the introduction of a bill in congress by which the removal was to have been made from New York to Washington.

Colonel Knox organized two entertainments at the Madison Square garden, which netted only \$1.000, though great efforts were made to make the affairs eminently successful from a financial standpoint. The co-operation of many of the Grand Army posts was enlisted, with good results. General Collis started a subscription list of four classes, as follows: Ten subscribers to give \$10.000 each, fifty to give \$1,000, 100 to give \$300 and 500 to give \$100 each.

cach.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, William R. Grace,
Collis P. Huntington, W. K. Vanderbilt,
John D. Rockefeller and Elliott F. Shepard at once agreed to enter the first class, Subsequent events rendered it unnecessar to call upon these gentlemen for more tha \$5.000 each, but Colonel Shepard's subscrip tion, which had already been paid, re mained in the treasury of the association in full, being the largest subscription in full, being the largest subscription made.

The members of the association agreed that it was advisable to raise the fund by a great many small subscriptions, rather than by a few very large ones, Later results proved the wisdom of this policy.

In February, 1892, General Horace Porter was elected president of the association. James C. Reed became secretary, and Frederick D. Tappen, treasurer.

Even with the infusion of new blood and new ideas into the association, it seemed

ew ideas into the association, it seemed appossible to raise the monument fund impossible to raise the monument fund above \$150,000.

Finally, in March, 1892, Edward F. Cragin, who had been instrumental in raising the guarantee fund which secured for Chicago the Columbian exposition, came on from the West with a proposition to raise \$350,000 in six weeks. To the members of the association this seemed well nigh an impossibility, but General Porter gave the Chicago man a trial, and almost immediately material results were seen.

The work began over again, and along entirely new lines. All classes and conditions of people, business men, professional men and tradesmen were appealed to. A spirit of rivairy was aroused in the different trades and professions. Committees and sub-committees were appointed by the and sub-committees were appointed by the score among the lawyers, merchants and mechanics. There were in all 215 of these committees, with a total membership of

committees, with a total memoership of 2,487.

Meetings were held day and night, and prominent citizens made addresses advocating the cause. Clubs, societies, churches, schools, financial institutions and military and civic organizations were appealed to. Subscription boxes were placed in a thousand conspicuous public places throughout the city. The hearty co-operation of the newspapers was secured, and much good resulted thereby.

After thirty days of this active campaigning it was announced, on April 27, 1892, at After thirty days of this active campaigning it was announced, on April 27, 1892 at the exercises incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument, that \$302.890.50 had been subscribed within a month. The work continued. On Memorial day, May 20, 1892, at the close of the services at the temporary tomb, General Porter announced that the whole of the desired \$50.000 had been secured. During the same year the fund was increased to \$404,000. It is interesting to note that only \$13 was lost in collecting this great sum. That amount was stolen from one of the contribution boxes in an elevated railroad station by a boy who was afterward caught, but \$2 \text{emoney was never recovered.} Edicard F. Cragin, the Chicago man, was paid \$4,000 and his expenses for his short but great services.

but great services.
The smallest sum contributed was 1 cent;
the largest, \$10,000. In round numbers there The Shatost Sim contributed was I cent; the largest, \$10,000. In round numbers there were 90,000 contributors. New York city furnished the entire amount, with the ex-ception of \$38,115.20, which was received from Brooklyn, the interior of the state and a few other states.

### GRANT'S BOYHOOD DAYS.

Little in His Early Life to Indicate the Manner of Man He Was

New York, April 27.-Ulysses S. Grant is one of the rare characters in history who did more than was expected of him. The story of his boyhood, his youth and his young manhood reveals nothing from which casual observer could have inferred the career that began at Belmont. The record of those years, if unblemished, is singular ly inconspicuous. If the period of prepara-tion in the life of General Grant differed much from that of other men of his time it was that it seemed to contain less of promise. The little town of Georgetown in

promise. The little town of Georgetown in one of the Ohio river counties, where his childhood was passed, gave the Union cause four generals of the regular army, and nine generals of volunteers, and of every one of them it is safe to say that there was reason to predict greater things than of the reticent youth who in the fullness of time was to become their commander-in-chief.

It is not to be supposed that his childhood was quite without the generous hopes and ambitions that are the perpetual inheritance of unspoiled youth. But that "song and silence of the heart" that the poet has written "in part are prophecies," did not much disturb the sturdy bosom of the Ohio lad. Once, at least, he had a premonition of the majestic future that was to open for him. This incident, which he tells himself in his memoirs, was at West

Point, when General Scott was reviewing the cadets.
"I believe I did have a presentiment for a moment," he writes, "that some day I should occupy his place on review, although I had no intention then of remaining in the army."

should occupy his place on review, although I had no intention then of remaining in the army."

But, as Grant has written, "Circumstances always did shape my course different from my plans." There has been no military leader who evinced so little love of combat in his youth as Grant did. As his father said of him after he had become famous, it was believed that he could "scarcely be kicked into a fight." Several stories are in existence relative to his combative proclivities, which are obviously the inventions of later years. One has him thrashing a Canadian cousin for telling him that George Washington was a rebel. Another has him looking in vain through the dictionary for the word "can"t." which he had heard for the first time and did not understand. Another relates how, in his first year at West Point, he thrashed the captain of his company for some indignity, repeated the castigation on the licutenant, and offered to continue it upon each member of the company, this daring defiance winning him thenceforth the sobriquet of "Company Grant." Of these stories it is enough to say that they are all equally without foundation. The boy whom they concern had too much self-respect to be the mark for bullying aggression, and too much good nature to be himself the aggressor in a controversy.

More than that, he had a positive aver-

without foundation. The boy whom they concern had too much good nature to be himself the aggressor in a controversy.

More than that, he had a positive aversion to cruelty. He could not bear to see animals killed or handle their skins when fresh from the carcass, and that was why he would not be a tanner. When his father told him that he purposed to send him to West Point, the son's rejoinder was, "I won't go." In his memoirs Grant has recorded the grimly paternal response to this negative: "He said he thought I would, and I thought so too, if he did." When the lad set forth for the military academy, he traveled by canal, through a part of Pennsylvania, in order to defer his arrival as long as possible, so reluctant was he to adopt the occupation of a soldier. He tarried so long in Pennsylvania as to be rebuked from home. He has confessed that he hoped some accident would befall him there which would give him an excuse for returning home.

The early aversion of Grant for the soldier's life of combat was reaffirmed in an address to a London audience forty years later, when he said: "Although a soldier by education and profession. I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace." In the light of Grant's earlier and later sentiments, it is interesting to read here Depew's striking paragraph on the bloody battles of the Wilderness:

"For thirty days he led the Army of the Potomac through the wilderness, hurling it against the entrenched positions of the carnage, and called for his removal; his officers were affected by the universal distrust of his movements; the mangled columns of troops recoiling from the shot and shell which plowed through their ranks from impregnable fortifications, sometimes refused to attack again. But the response of the confident and impeturbable commander to his troops was the ever-recurring order. By the left flank forward, and to his countrymen, "I will flight it out on this line if it takes all summer:"

But of these grim qualitie

ence. His father had a remarkable faith in His father had a remarkable faith in "Lysses," as he called him, a faith which had been strengthened by the familiar declaration of a traveling phrenologist, probably repeated of a different boy in every town in the Ohio valley, that some time his son would be president. It is only fair to say that his neighbors laughed heartily at this prediction, and that among the scoffers the future president was known as "Useless" Grant.

Point Pleasant, the birthplace of General Grant, is a little settlement on the Ohio river, about twenty-five miles east of Cincinnati, Hither in 1820 came Jesse Root Grant, a farmer, son of Captain Noah Grant, a veteran of the Revolution. In 1821 he married Hannah Simpson, and in 1823, April 27, his son, Ulysses S. Grant, was born.

The bouse in which he was born was as

April 27, his son, Ulysses S. Grant, was born.

The house in which he was born was as rude a structure almost as could be found upon the banks of the river. It was of logs, with but two rooms and with an outside stone chimney of the kind still to be found in the mountain countries of the South. The story of the family council in this cabin in which the name of a future president was selected is familiar but interesting. Two maiden aunts and a grandmother at the deliberations. A ballot was taken and the sense of the meeting found expression in the name Hiram Ulysses Grant. The middle name was the suggestion of Grandmother Simpson, who had been reading Fenelon's translation of "Telemachus," in which Mentor is made to say of Ulysses, "His wishes is, as it were, a seal upon his lips, which is never broken but for an important purpose." This view of the Ithacan hero more nearly corresponds with the mental habit of his American namesake than the picture Homer has drawn of the fluent and garrulous but crafty leader. Napoleon was born amid tapestries on which the siege of Ilium was enwoven. In a fanciful sense it has been said that Grant also had the memories of the Trojam war surrounding his cradle.

Twice afterward the baptismal name was changed. When he was about to leave for West Point a local painter traced Grant's initials on his trunk. "That spells 'hug,' said the bashful youth. "The boys will make fun of me." He took the matter into his own hands, changed the order of the initials, and thenceforth for some weeks he was "Ulysses Hiram Grant." But when he arrived at West Point he found that his middle name was his mother's name, had filed his application as Ulysses S. Grant. There was no way of changing it, and when a generation afterward the initials became associated with "Unconditional Surrender," the country would have objected to any further tinkering with them.

Of young Grant's life at Georgetown there is not much to be noted. At an early age he was put to work about his father's tannery. He hauled logs fr born.
The house in which he was born was as

nery. He hauled logs from the forest, broke up hemlock bark at the chopper of the milli and plowed the fields before he was il.

L'Iysses had a soldier's love for a horse, and, for a boy, he was really a remarkable rider. He is remembered in Georgetown as a headlong and dare devil horseman, who always rode the largest and most vicious brute he could secure. It was this faculty that led him to indicate his preference for the cavalry arm when he was graduated frem West Point, and that prompted the wish he expressed at the beginning of the civil war to have a cavalry command in the Army of the Potomac.

It has been said that the youth of Grant held out no particular promise. That, indeed, was the view of those among whom it developed. There was nothing showy or lashy in his nature. But there were qualities in the frank-faced, shy boy that to one who looked deeper than externals set him before his fellows. One of these was his absolute truthfulness. He was incapable of deception, and not even in jest did he say that which was not true. He was as pure of speech as a woman. He had a sunny temper and a kindly way that made the girls at whom he scarcely dared to look admire him and that brought the little children about him with the unerring instinct of childhood. And under these qualities there was discerned the outline of a resolute and imperturbable nature, heritage of generations of New England blood, of centuries of that conquering strain that courses in the velns of the McGregors. All the dourness of his Scotch ancestry was gathered up in him.

The motto of the clan of Grant in Aberdenshire was a prophecy of Vicksburg and of Appomatiox—"Stand fast, stand firm, stand sure." A certain habit of thinking through things, a certain air of self-reliance, a certain way of accomplishing what he set out to do, these were the outward signs in Grant's youth of the majestic will and unswerving purpose that were ere long to have a continent for their theart. In his memoirs he remarks modestly: "One of my superstitions had alwa

#### AS A CADET AT WEST POINT Had None of the Military Spirit Ther -Grant's Courtship-Experi-

ence in Barracks. New York, April 27.-There is little more in the second period of Grant's life than there was in the first that marks him for distinction. He entered West Point as one of a class of a hundred. He was one of the thirty-nine members who survived four years of examinations, and he graduated the twenty-first in rank in his class. He the twenty-first in rank in his class. He had begun his studies with the ambition to till the soil still uppermost. He ended them with the half-formed hope of becoming an assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, and finally of filling a professorship as he put it "in a respectable college." But again his destiny was to lead him along paths that were not of his choosing.

choosing.

The life of the under classman was made uncomfortable by the insplence and foolery of the upper classmen, and the routine of drills was irksome to one who does not

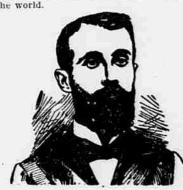
## A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville college, situated at Hartsville, Ind., was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

The world is a student in the world in the wor



A reporter recently called at this famous eat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Professor Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Professor Barnaby was in delicate health. Po-day he was apparently in the best of ealth. In response to an inquiry the pro-

some improved. Soon after I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties, Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fail I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years, I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Professor Barnaby health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it." said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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### BARGAIN DAY Thursday at the Emporium.

readily become a cog of a vast military machine. It was doubtless the recollection of this side of school life that was in Grant's mind when he wrote in his memoirs: "A military life had no charms for me, and I had not the faintest idea of staying in the army even if I should be graduated, which I did not expect. The encampment which preceded the commencement of academic studies was very wearisome and uninteresting. The last two years wore away more rapidly than the first two, but they still seemed about five times as long as Ohio years to me."

At West Point, as at Georgetown, Grant became known for his horsemanship. As Longstreet said of him afterward: "He soon became the most daring horseman in the academy."

Several of the distinguished generals of the evil war were in West Point with readily become a cog of a vast military the Columbia river to San Francisco

soon became the most daring horseman in the academy."

Several of the distinguished generals of the civil war were in West Point with Grant. Among them were McClellan and Burnside, each of whom commanded the Army of the Potomac before Grant took it in hand and made it the agency of victories; Hancock and Longstreet, the opposing corps commanders at Gettysburg: Rosecrans, whom Grant superseded in command of the Army of the Tennessee at Chattanooga, and Thomas and Sherman who commanded his center and left in the attack upon Mission Ridge. General W. B. Franklin was the leader of Grant's class. There is abundant testimony among these men to the popularity of the young Ohio cadet, "Sam Grant's life were spent in Nice years of Grant's life were spent in

nim.

Nine years of Grant's life were spent in Nine years of Grant's life were spent in barracks. The period covers the taree years following his graduation from West Point and preceding active service in the Mexican war and the six years after that war. So far as direct results are concerned, no part of his life was more barren than this. General Grant has left on record an expression of his hearty contempt for the martinets of the posts who persecuted young officers with annoying and needless regulations; he intimates that they sould the best from after and persecuted young officers with annoying and needless regulations; he intimates that they souff the battle best from afar, and suddenly discover infirmities incapacitating them for service when the blasts of war blow in their ears. There is no doubt that he found barrack life irksome and its endless drills and evolutions very little to his taste. What it did for him chiefly was to abolish a threatening cough that had discovered consumptive portents during his graduating year at West Point and to give him a constitution which no exposure or strain in war could shake.

While doing duty as a soldier of the government in time of peace Grant dwelt for a while amild the delightful climate of the South and of the mild Pacific slope. At Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, his quarters overlooked the Mississippi and the headlands of the Illinois shore.

Grant's roommate at West Point was Frederick Dent, the son of a good Southern family, and when he was quartered at Jefferson barracks he used to ride over to visit young Dent. Thus he met Miss Julia Dent, a girl of 17. White Haven, the home of the Dent family, was a little plantation, with an unpretentious Southern mansion of the deep-porched, comfortable pattern, presided over by a typical Southern gentleman of the irascible sort. Colonel Dent was not prepossessed by the young lieuter and some propossessed by the young lieuter and some prepossessed by the young lieuter and some preposessed by the young lieuter and some pre

deed, it may be said to have gone on without the knowledge of the two "high contracting parties."

Lieutenant Grant himself discovered his own sentiment only when his regiment was ordered to proceed to Nachlitoches, not far from the borders of Texas, to become part of an "army of observation." The order came when he was on a leave of absence at his home in Ohio. There was no mistaking the violent emotion that agitated the heart of young Grant. He made straight for St. Louis and straight for White Haven, and when he found that a little creek on the way thither had swollen to a flood he swam his horse through it and, arriving at the Dent mansion, borrowed dry clothes from his future brother-in-law and proceeded to make his proposition to Miss Dent. As he said: "Before separating it was definitely understood that at a convenient time we would join our fortunes, and not let the removal of a regiment trouble us." This was in May, 1846. The engagement was kept secret from Miss Dent's parents for an entire year. The marriage took place August 22, 1848, when a captain's title and a record of honorable nchievement in battle disposed Colonel Dent to look more kindly upon Ulysses.

After the Mexican war Grant's regiment

the price fell so that the majority of them were left to rot in the ground. So the young officer was out of pocket by this venture. Then he went in to ship ice from

GRANT IN THE REBELLION.

Entered as a Colonel, and, as Commander-in-Chief, Brought It to a Close.

New York, April 27.-At the outbreak of the rebellion, General Grant presided at a Union meeting in Gaiena, where he then lived, which was adressed by John A. Logan. Then he was employed in mustering in troops in the office of the adjutant general of Illinois. The Twenty-third regiment of Illinois volunteers refused to march forth with the colonel of its own selection, who had demonstrated his unfitness, and Governor Yates appointed Grant in his place.

He was assigned to Missouri and was

soon commissioned brigadier general.
Late in the fall of 1861 he crossed the
Mississippi river at Belmont, attacking and
deteating a Confederate garrison. It was His troops were alarmed to find themselver "surrounded," but he told them, "Then we "surrounded." but he told them, "Then we must cut our way out as we cut our way in," and they did it effectively. It was a new idea to the raw Northern levies.

The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson demonstrated the calculating audacity of the new commander. These strongholds occupied the center of the northern line of defense of the Confederacy. The left of this line was on the Mississippi river at Columbus. The right was at Bowling Green, Ky. Back of it was all the rica region lying between the Blue ridge and the Mississippi. Grant struck the line in its center, and it fell in at both ends. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, was the first to Henry, on the Tennessee, was the first to capitulate. Then the Union commander marched upon Fort Donelson, on the Cum-

marched upon Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, eleven miles away and across the narrow neck of land separating the two rivers. Grant had 15,000 men. John Is, Floyd and General Pillow held Fort Donelson with 21,000 men.

Halleck's orders from headquarters to Grant had been, "Hold Fort Henry at all hazards." He even sent him picks and shovels. Instead of intrenching at Henry, Grant laid siege to a force half as numerous again as his own at Donelson. It was here that his Mexican war experience was invaluable. He knew that Floyd was no general, and, as he remarks in his memoirs, that Pillow would let a hostile force march up to the front of his intrenchments, no matter how insignificant it might be, without coming forth to echal-

might be, without coming forth to challenze him.
History made itself rapidly. One day
there was an assault. The next day the
foe made a sortle with partial success, but
were driven back. That afternoon Floyd
telegraphed Richmond that he had won a
great victory. That evening he held a
council of war and decided to surrender his
force. At midnight he stole out of the
iortifications with Pillow, the next in command, leaving an effective force of 15,000
men to be surrendered by Buckner, the
third in command.

"There are no two men in the Confed-

third in command.

"There are no two men in the Confederacy the Yankees would rather capture than ourselves." said Pillew. So the two worthies passed with whole skins out of the doomed garrison and out of the war. When Buckner asked for terms he received the now historic rejoinder: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

The surrender followed. The two officers had known each other during the Mexican

orable achievement in battle disposed Coionel Dent to look more kindly upon
Ulysses.

After the Mexican war Grant's regiment
was sent to Pascagoula, Miss., and he took
a leave of absence to celebrate his marriage. For several months he was statiened at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., for
two years at Detroit, Mich., and then he
was ordered to the Pacific coast.

Grant reached the slope when the discovery of gold had attracted to it adventturers from every quarter. It was a time
of phenomenal prices and of speculative
enterprises. Potatoes brought eight or nine
dollars a barrel, and, with a fellow officer,
Grant conceived the idea of raising a cropfor the market. The same idea occurred
to a great many other people at the same
time.

That year everybody raised potatoes, and
the price fell so that the majority of them
were left to rot in the ground. So the
young officer was out of pocket by this
yeature. Then he went in to ship ice from

Continued on Seventh Page.

The finest,

most delicate things you have you needn't be afraid to wash with Pearline. The fact that a thing is delicate and easily torn is the very reason why you should take

Pearline to it. Nothing else
can get it clean with so little
rubbing and wrenching.

If you observe carefully, you'll notice that the women who are the most particular about their washing and their housekeeping

and their housework are the ones who are the most enthusiastic about Pearline.

[Grand marshal of the parade at the Grant tomb dedication.]

13,000, and national guard of other states, 12,850. The G. A. R. veterans in line

Board the Dolphin. New York, April 27.—The warships which lay at anchor in the river, in sight of the tomb, claimed the attention of the crowd at the tomb before the atrival of the dignitaries and the commencement if the services of dedication. All of these vessels war and merchant, had been early gaily

General Samuel C, French, Rev. Dr. Gerore Deshon, General Simon B. Buckner, General James Longstreet and Admiral Daniel Ammen. The five guests first mentioned are the only survivors of the class of which General Grant was a member at West Point. Bringing them together at this time was a hope fondly cherished by General Wilson, and he was delighted when acceptances of his invitations had been received from all of the five.

Galena, Ill., Celebrates. Galena, Ill., April 27.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of Grant's birthday was celebrated here under the auspices of the Grant Birthday Association. Galena was filled with visitors. The city was gally decorated. An imposing street parade began the exercises. The oration was delivered by Rev. Robert McIntyre, of Chicago.

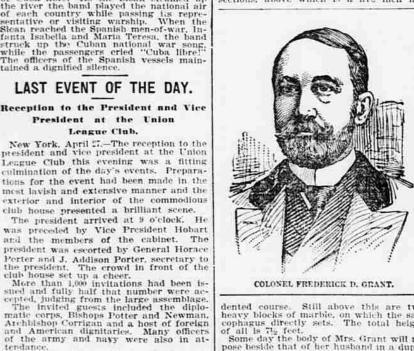
ing. All honor to the memory of the great soldier, statesman, patriot and friend which you honor to-day."

the commanders of the merchant marine divisions.

The parade was started in splendid order and maintained excellent order throughout; the flotilla turning the stake boat, anchored half a mile above the head of the warships, in admirable style, then stemmed the tide until all fell in, in quadruple columns, behind the monitors, to await the coming of the president on the Dolphin, As 5 o'clock, the hour at which President McKinley was to go on board the Dolphin, approached, the crowd on the pier where he was to embark grew larger and larger until several thousand had assembled. They greeted the president and his party with a cheer, which was re-echoed from hundreds of steamers, which, having come up the river in the naval parade, had taken positions in rather inconvenient proximity to the Dolphin.



The flawless granite of which the tomb consists is of dotted whiteless gran, taken from a quarry of uniterm grain, and is so light in tone that in the strong sunlight it is hardly distinguishable from markly



heavy blocks of marble, on which the sar-cophagus directly sets. The total height of all is 7½ feet.

Some day the body of Mrs. Grant will repose beside that of her husband in a duplicate of the sarcophagus now in the crypt of the tomb.

a Chicago Man Came to Help Them.

cent to \$5,000. In all, \$53,000 was secured. The unexpended balances were kept in trust companies and drew 3 per cent interest, so that the sum increased until it now amounts to about \$600,000. With the exception of about \$50,000, the entire fund was raised in New York city.

Five days after the death of General Grant, on the 28th day of July, 1885, New York city having been suggested by General Grant before his death as the place for his burial. William R. Grace, then mayor, called a meeting of citizens at the city hail to take steps toward the collection of a fund for the erection of a national monu-